

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4248.

號三月二年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

日一廿月二十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALBON, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Bailey, R.O. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LEE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GAZA.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 200,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—E. R. BRILLIOT, Esq. Deputy Chairman:—AD. ANDER, Esq. J. F. COBDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOFFUS, Esq. E. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. MULVER, Esq.

#### ACT. CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, — THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, — EWE CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

## Entertainments.

### AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON

### MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to Commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Wednesday, February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Firm is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by consent. The Firm in Liquidation will be signed by Mr J. A. FRASER in Japan, by Mr E. G. LOW in Shanghai, and by Mr T. G. LINTREAD in Hongkong, or by any one of the Partners.

HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe11

### NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEST has been authorised to sign for us by Power of Attorney. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

### VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKSHANK,

Manager, Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

### NOTICE.

MR. J. F. COBDES' Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. mol

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VISCONTI DE CESCALI in our Firm ceased from the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe5

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES.

Canton, January 9, 1877. fe9

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,

W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

### NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at SWATOW and HOIHOW, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HEERON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hoihow, January 1, 1877. fe19

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual General Meeting of MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1877, at 3 p.m.

By Order,

N. B. DENNIS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe11

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February current, at Three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th December, 1876.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe15

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHAREHOLDERS of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 15th day of February current (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe15

### THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, to 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

OLYFANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, January 28, 1877. mc3

## NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the Just Law for 1877 is posted at the Supreme Court House for inspection; Notice of any inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Acting Registrar on or before TUESDAY, the Thirtieth day of February, 1877, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

F. S. RUFFAM,

Acting Registrar.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe14

## Intimations.

### MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*\*, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [apb]

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 16th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 15th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe16

### THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

### THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

#### HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date the Office of this Agency are REMOVED to the Premises in the PRATA CENTRAL lately occupied by Messrs GILMAN & Co., next to Messrs RUSSELL & Co.'s Building.

H. DU POUEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. mol

#### NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN CONSULATE has This Day been REMOVED to PEDDAR'S HILL.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILF,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe12

#### NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE has This Day been REMOVED to PEDDAR'S HILL.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILF,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe12

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### FOR SAIGON.

The Steamship "GUNGA," Captain A. GARBEAU, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 5th February, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON,

No. 57, Praya.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe5

#### FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain BURNES, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 5th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe5

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### FOR SAIGON.

The Steamship "MENZELLE," Comdt. PAQUALINI, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### FOR SAIGON.

The Steamship "TIGRE," Comdt. BRUNER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

## Sailing Vessels.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Clipper Barque "UNION," CALF, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and meet with early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. fe5

### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "CHYLON," KELLY, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 18, 1877. fe18

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Ship "SUMATRA," Captain CROUCH, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe19

### FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient Inducement offers.) The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Russian Ship "VANADIS," WELAND, Master, will load here and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "CUTWATER," CREELMAN, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

### FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Schooner "NUETO CONSTANTE," UZARRE, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 25, 1877.

### FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The British Bark "SPIRIT OF THE AGE," Captain JOHNSON, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to



## INSURANCES.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.  
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHRAN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on Cattle in Marshes, or on Goods on Board Vessels, or on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.  
Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.  
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to  
**ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(LIMITED.)

**NOTICE.**  
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the sum of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.  
**OLYMPHANT & Co.,**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.  
**NORTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1809.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwritten, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.  
**GILMAN & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—

**Marine Department.**  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

**Fire Department.**  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

**Life Department.**  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$1,000 on reasonable terms.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Underwritten Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$10,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.  
A Discount of 20% allowed.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 5, 1874.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

THE Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, October 14, 1876.

## Mails.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;  
Also,  
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *474*, Commandant FOCHER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and OARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.  
Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.  
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Species and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th February, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.  
**H. DU POUY,**  
Agent.  
Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF Peking*, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.  
**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**  
Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*OCEANIC*," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**  
Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

## For Sale.

**WASHING BOOKS.**  
(In English and Chinese.)  
**WASHERMAN'S BOOKS**, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.  
**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s**  
Celebrated  
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.  
Apply to  
**HEMSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

**NOW READY.**

**YUNG-SHUI**, or, The Rubbers of Natural Springs in China. By Dr. E. J. Birt. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

**BUDHISM**, its History, Tenets and Popular Religion, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. Birt. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

**Lane, Crawford & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

## For Sale.

**TUBORG'S FABRIKKEER DANISH BEER.**  
To be had from  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

**HONG LISTS.**

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.  
At the "China Mail" Office.

**TO LET.**

**HOUSE No. 14, Gough Street.**  
Apply to  
**J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

**TO LET.**

**HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr PARKER.**  
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIPP.  
**DAVID SARSOON, SOHS & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

**TO BE LET.**

THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.  
For particulars, apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

**TO LET.**

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.  
Apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.**  
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

## Intimations.

**AE YON,**  
**SHIPS' COMPTON AND STEVEDORE,**  
No. 57, Praya West.  
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.  
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

**AFONG,**  
**PHOTOGRAPHER,**  
by appointment, to  
**H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,**  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;  
and to  
**H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,**  
Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.  
HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from O. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England; he is prepared to take Photos. of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

**NOTICE.**  
ON and after the 15th of January, my Charge of Exchange on all SHAKES, will be HALF PER CENT on the Full Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.  
**W. M. MORGAN,**  
Broker.  
Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

**NEARLY READY.**

**A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.** Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D. Künigstein.

Price, Two Dollars and a Half.  
To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

**CHUN AYIN,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## Intimations.

**EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.**

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul,  
**G. BOULOUEZ, Vice-Consul.**  
Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

**NOTICE.**

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address  
**MR CHUN AYIN,**  
Manager.  
China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.**

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Raffles Road, between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

**D. O. PRESGRAYE,**  
Municipal Secretary.  
Penang,  
Municipal Office,  
The 21st September, 1876.

**THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.**

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

**Macao.**—Man Chun Shop.  
**Canton.**—Sing Chun Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohai Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Tan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chun Fung, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee Cheong Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

**Singapore.**—Sui Cheong Hong; Weh Shan Loong Hong.  
**Amoy.**—Ohai Cheong Hong, Mook Kah Street.

**Foochow.**—Mr Yi Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

**Shanghai.**—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yau Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

**Ningpo.**—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

**Hankow.**—Yee Hing Hong.  
**Chifoo.**—Yee Shun Hong.

**Japan.**—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

**Saigon.**—Wohang Hong.  
**Singapore.**—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

**Penang.**—Yow Wing Fong; Ayng Office.  
**Calcutta.**—Mow Sing Company.

**San Francisco.**—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

**P. F. DA SILVA,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
TAKAO and TAIWANFOO. (162)

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**THE CHINA REVIEW.**

Vol. V., No. 8.  
Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

**CONTENTS.**  
Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)  
Establishment of American Trade at Canton.  
Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 123.)  
The Bearer's Song.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

**Notes and Queries.**  
Validity of Chinese Marriages.  
Money Loan Associations.  
Beah Cakes as a Manure.  
Pledge English.  
Bovine Venereal Disease, &c.

**China Mail Office,**  
Hongkong, January 19, 1877.

## Intimations.

**THE CHINA REVIEW.**

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together, as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixpenny, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China.

The lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

*Traveller's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

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Eminent Hospital Physicians of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
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Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.  
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Remedial uses and action.  
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
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## CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S  
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that  
spurious imitations are imported, Con-  
sumers should be careful to see that they  
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,  
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.  
Agents: MATTHEW CHASE & SONS, 72,  
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.  
19s/6 1s 5s/6 19s/6

DINNEFORD'S  
SOLUTION OF  
MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For  
Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-  
burn, Headache, Gout and  
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate  
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN  
and INFANTS, and for regular  
use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,  
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,  
throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S  
MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. B. Watson & Co., Hongkong.  
25s/6 1s 5s/6 25s/6

## JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of  
Sportsmen is invited  
to the following Am-  
munition, of the best  
quality, now in general  
use throughout Eng-  
land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S  
Treble Waterproof & F&S Quality  
Percussion Caps,  
Chemically-prepared Cloth and  
Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S Gas-Tight Cartridges,  
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-  
loading Guns.  
Wire-Cartridges for killing Game  
at long distances.

And every description of Sporting  
Ammunition.  
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers  
in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,  
Patentees and Manufacturers,  
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

23s/6 1s 5s/6 23s/6

## Best Food for Infants,

supplying the  
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT  
in the most digestible and convenient form.

SAVORY & MOORE,  
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,  
and all Chemists and Storekeepers through-  
out the World.

11s/6 1s 5s/6 11s/6

## Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

25s/6 1s 5s/6 25s/6

The Best Investment of the Day  
for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge  
of the business required, is a Lemonade,  
Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as  
the public taste is so much on the increase  
for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages  
of illustrations and information, forwarded  
free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,  
Engineers,  
230, Farnham Street, Hoxton,  
London, England.

25s/6 1s 5s/6 25s/6

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,  
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DEBRIGHT'S  
PHOSPHODYNE

(OSONIC OXYGEN)  
The New Curative Agent, and only Re-  
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver  
Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by  
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-  
fession to be unequalled for its power in replace-  
ing the vitality of the body, by its supplying  
all the essential constituents of the blood and  
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers  
and functions of the system to the highest degree.  
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in  
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary  
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all other  
known therapeutics against—Nervous  
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the  
Heart, Dizziness, Nausea in the Head and Ear,  
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,  
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-  
tion, Flatulence, Inactivity for Study or Busi-  
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of  
Breath, Trembling of the hands, nervous  
Nervousness, Mental and Physical Depression,  
Consumption (in its first stages only), Tremor  
of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,  
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature  
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system  
arising from whatever cause. The action of the  
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand it  
restores the vitality of the system, and on the  
other it acts as a powerful blood  
purifier, and on the other it acts as a powerful  
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## Notices to Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the *GWALTOR* and *HYDASPES*, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 7th Proximo will be subject to rent.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow.

A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 31, 1877. 167

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Benary* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under- signed into their Godowns, whence and or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 a.m. To-morrow.

Goods remaining in Godown after the 8th February will be subject to rent.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 31, 1877. 167

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Galley of Lorne*, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under- signed into their Godowns, whence and or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary is given by 5 p.m. Today.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th Instant will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. 168

## NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP *TEBURNIA*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send to their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

GERMAN BARK *BERTHA*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send to their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

WIELER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, January 26, 1877.

FROM BUSHIRE, BANDER, ABBAS AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Gunga*, Captain A. GARGRAU, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send to their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

H. A. ASGAR &amp; H. ESMAIL.

Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *AMAZONE*.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Amazone*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 25th Inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Wednesday, the 31st Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DE POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 26, 1877.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

T. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. 1628

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.

The Steamship *"GALLEY OF LORNE"*, Captain McDonald, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877. 169

## To-day's Advertisements.



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London; Also, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *LOMBARDY*, Captain Hall, will leave for THURSDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877. 1615

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send to their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DE POUEY, Agent.

Ex *Meikong*, December 29th, 1876.

ESD 18 bags White Wax.

Ex *Ava*, January 11th, 1877.

TGO No. 1, 2 cases Stores.

TGO No. 1, 1 case Paper.

Ex *Amoy*, January 24th, 1877.

OE, one box Sundries.

XX (in trian.) No. 7800 one bale Shirtings.

W S (in diam.) \$ 9723 9750 } 8b. Shirtings.

" " " 9750 9752 }

" " " 9750 9752 }

T (in diam.) 4976/5025 1 case Sample.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

## PROGRAMME OF CONCERT TO BE GIVEN AT THE CITY HALL, ON Thursday Evening, February 8th, 1877, Commencing at 9 o'clock.

## PART I.

No. 1. Overture.—"The Barber of Seville."

—Rossini.

" 2. Song.—"A life that lives for you."

—Sullivan.

" 3. Trio.—"Mynheer van Dunck."

—Bishop.

" 4. Piano Solo.—"Adagio Gracioso" from 18th Sonata.—Bethoven.

" 5. Song, with Violoncello Obligato.—"Orpheus with his Lute."—Sullivan.

" 6. Solo and Chorus.—"With a laugh as we go round," from "The May Queen."—Sterndale Bennett.

—Sterndale Bennett.

## PART II.

No. 7. Quartette, for Piano, Violin, Viola and Violoncello.—"Grave and Allegro" from Op. 18.—Bethoven.

" 8. Barcarole.—"Dornal pure."—Scarlatti.

" 9. Violin Solo.—"Oberon's Lullaby."—Gungl.

" 10. Four Part Song.—"The Lark."—Mendelssohn.

" 11. Song.—"My Queen."—Blumenthal.

" 12. Glee with Solos.—"Thou' he be now a grey grey hair.—Bishop.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets, Price \$2.00 each, may be obtained on and after MONDAY, 5th February, at 10 a.m., from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co., who have a Plan of the Hall. Tickets may also be obtained at the Door of the Hall on the Evening of the Concert.

T. G. WILLIAMSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877. 169

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRIDGEPORT, British barque, Captain E. W. Crisp.—Arnold, Karberg &amp; Co.

CRYSTON, American bark, Capt. E. Kelly.

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Blaker.—Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.

NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque, Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Karberg &amp; Co.

BORITTO, German barque, Captain J. F. Wessenberg.—Siemssen &amp; Co.

ALDEN BESS, American barque, Captain J. Noyes.—McLario &amp; Co.

TAVANTIA, British ship, Captain Robt. Golden.—Meyer &amp; Co.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2, *Carpo*, British barque, 1033, M. Murphy, San Francisco Nov. 25, Coal.—Ogden.Feb. 3, *Norden*, Danish steamer, 775, N. Jensen, Saigon Jan. 29, Rice and General.—Wit. Pustat & Co.Feb. 3, *Douglas*, British steamer, 884, Burnie, Foochow Jan. 31, Amoy Feb. 1, and Swatow 2, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.Feb. 3, *Benary*, for Yokohama.3, *Menelaus*, for Singapore & London.3, H.M.S. *Fly*, for Foochow.

CLEARED.

*Galley of Lorne*, for Yokohama.

Red Riding Hood, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Norden*, from Saigon, Mr. Dimitri, 1 European deck, and 60 Chinese.Per *Benary*, for Yokohama, 1 European.Per *Menelaus*, for Singapore, 2 Europeans and 130 Chinese.Per *Galley of Lorne*, for Yokohama, 1 European.Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Messrs Rios and A. Smith, Master Wilson, and 113 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Benary*, for Yokohama, 1 European.Per *Menelaus*, for Singapore, 2 Europeans and 130 Chinese.Per *Galley of Lorne*, for Yokohama, 1 European.Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Messrs Rios and A. Smith, Master Wilson, and 113 Chinese.Per *Benary*, for Yokohama, 1 European.Per *Menelaus*, for Singapore, 2 Europeans and 130 Chinese.Per *Galley of Lorne*, for Yokohama, 1 European.Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Messrs Rios and A. Smith, Master Wilson, and 113 Chinese.Per *Benary*, for Yokohama, 1 European.Per *Menelaus*, for Singapore, 2 Europeans and 130 Chinese.Per *Galley of Lorne*, for Yokohama, 1 European.Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Messrs Rios and A. Smith, Master Wilson, and 113 Chinese.Per *Benary*, for Yokohama, 1 European.Per *Menelaus*, for Singapore, 2 Europeans and 130 Chinese.Per *Galley of Lorne*, for Yokohama, 1 European.Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Messrs Rios and A. 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Per



1. *Chlorophyll *a** and *Chlorophyll *b** were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.



## Portfolio.

## AMALFI.

Sweet the memory is to me  
Of a land beyond the sea,  
Where the waves and mountains meet;  
Where amid the mulberry-trees  
Sits Amalfi in the heat,  
Bathing ever her white feet  
In the tideless, summer seas.

In the middle of the town,  
From its fountain in the hills,  
Tumbling through the narrow gorge,  
The Cascatto rushes down,  
Turns the great wheels of the mills,  
Lifts the hammers of the forge.

'Tis a stairway, not a street,  
That ascends the deep ravine,  
Where the torrent leaps between  
Rocky walls that almost meet.  
Tolling up from stair to stair  
Fascinating their burdened bear;  
Sunburnt daughters of the soil,  
Stately figures tall and straight;  
With inexorable fate  
Dooms them to this life of toil.

Lord of vineyards and of lands,  
Far above, the convent stands.  
On its terraced walk aloft  
Leans a monk with folded hands,  
Pleasant, satisfied, serene,  
Looking down upon the scene,  
Over wall and red-tiled roof;  
Wondering what that good end  
All this toil and traffic end  
And why all men must not  
Be free from care, and free from pain  
And the sordid love of gain,  
And as indolent as he.

Where are now the freighted barks  
From the marts of East and West?  
Where the knight in iron armor,  
Journeying to the Holy Land,  
Glove of steel upon the hand,  
Cross of crimson on the breast;  
Where the pomp of camp and court?  
Where the pilgrims with their prayers?  
Where the merchants with their wares,  
And their galleys brigantines,  
Sailing safely into port,  
Chased by corsair Algerines?

Vanished like a fleet of clouds,  
Like a passing trumpet-blast,  
Are those splendours of the past,  
And the commerce and the crowd  
Bathe deep beneath the sea.  
Lie the ancient wharves and quays,  
Swallowed by the engulfing waves;  
Silent streets, and vacant halls,  
Ruined roofs and towers and walls,  
Hidden from all mortal eyes,  
Deep the sunken city lies;  
Even cities have their graves!

This is an enchanted land!  
Round the headland far away  
Sweeps the blue Salernitan bay  
With its sloaks of white sand.  
Further still and furthermost  
On the dim-discovered coast  
Peep with its ruins lies,  
And in roses all in bloom  
Seem to tinge the fatal skies  
Of that only land of doom.

On his terrace, high in air,  
Nothing doth the good monk care  
For such worldly themes as these.  
From the garden just below  
Little puff of perfume blow,  
And a sound is in his ears  
Of the murmur of the bees  
In the shining chestnut trees.

Nothing else he hears or hears,  
All the landscape seems to swoon  
In the happy afternoon;  
Slowly o'er his senses creep  
The encroaching waves of sleep,  
And he sinks as sank the town,  
Unresisting, fathoms down  
Into caverns cool and deep!

Walled about with drifts of snow,  
Hearing the fierce north wind blow,  
Seeing all the landscape white,  
And the river cease in ice,  
Comes this memory of delight,  
Comes this vision unto me  
Of a long-lost Paradise  
In the land beyond the sea.

## MAXIMS OF ROCKEFORCAULD.

Our passions are the only orators who  
are able to persuade us.

We have all of us sufficient strength of  
mind to endure the misfortunes of other  
people. Philosophy triumphs easily over  
past evils to come, but present evils triumph  
over philosophy.

It requires greater virtue to sustain good  
fortune than bad.

The evil which we do does not draw upon  
us so many persecutions and so much  
hatred as our good qualities.

If we had no faults ourselves, we should  
not have so much pleasure in discovering  
the faults of others.

Nobody is ever so happy or unhappy as  
he imagines.

SELF-SACRIFICE.—Each life has a distinct  
and separate purpose of its own. Each  
soul is created, not only to accomplish  
some great work—for over the humblest  
sinner earnestly fulfilled will, when life  
laid aside, leave behind it an impression of  
completeness—but to help on other souls  
in their pilgrimage of pain and travail. This  
cannot be done without an amount, more  
or less, of self-sacrifice. It is terrible to  
contemplate the death of this spirit, arising  
in part from a lack of sympathy in the  
human heart; a want, mark you, that may  
be cultivated. Take, reader, a little of  
your own experience. Imagine yourself in  
great trouble; in sore need; be it that of  
pity, of disbanding your soul, or the strain  
of poverty. How many friends or acquaintances  
do you possess to whom you could  
confidently apply with a sure feeling of  
trust, of being fully heard and fully  
answered? Five? Four? Three? No.  
Probably not one? Even one is doubtful.  
And yet, inasmuch as every soul is born  
into the world with the impress of the  
Divine Image, so no soul need have a heart  
without sympathy, and those beauties of  
virtue which therewith blossom into life.

Success itself is one of the greatest  
destroyers of self-sacrifice, unless the mind  
be noble and the heart large; just as  
wealth often does the deed to the need of  
the world; because the thoughtless soul has  
come to be unable to realize in its fulness  
the need that exists. "I am rich and lack  
naught," the distress and misery we hear of  
must be an idle tale; an overdrawn picture.

Thus men cheat themselves. But the rich  
believes it not. There is misery and  
wretchedness enough and to spare, in spite  
of the purple and fine linen that screen you  
from it; much that is in your power to

relieve.—*The Argosy*

THE STORY OF THE EASTERN  
QUESTION SIMPLY TOLD.

[By a Correspondent to his Daughter.]

And now you also want me to tell you  
"all about the Suez Canal," which is  
certainly a very important—perhaps the  
most important part of the Eastern Question.  
A glance at the map tells you how  
greatly it shortens the sea route between  
Europe and Asia, which formerly lay round  
the Cape of Good Hope, and when you  
consider that big ships can go through it  
in a day, and that 1264 ships, carrying  
nearly 24 million tons of cargo, passed  
through it in 1874; and, moreover, that  
this traffic is increasing at the rate of nearly  
one-third every year, that will give you  
some idea of its enormous importance to  
commerce. M. de Lesseps, who designed  
the scheme, and carried it through against  
great opposition, deserves all praise for his  
immense perseverance. Much of the op-  
position came from England, and we have  
been well abused in France for the  
"selfishness" of this policy. It appears  
very selfish now, and very short-sighted  
too, seeing that England is the country  
which has chiefly benefited by it. But if  
we look back twenty years we shall see  
abundant reasons for Lord Palmerston's  
opposition. At that time France was con-  
sidered the first military power in Europe.  
She was very jealous of our greatness in  
the East, and very desirous of founding a  
rival influence there. The temper of her  
people and of her Government were such  
that war was never a very improbable  
event; and Lord Palmerston felt that in  
case of war, a French fleet, starting from  
Marseilles might seize Egypt, and get  
through the Canal to India, long before  
we, starting from the Channel, could  
prevent them. Besides, it was supposed  
that during the construction of such a  
great work in Egypt, that country would  
fall wholly under French influence, which  
was not desirable; for at that time France  
was trying in every way to undermine our  
influence, and we were obliged to be  
always on our guard. Perhaps you have  
heard of the island of Perim. This is a  
little barren rock at the entrance to the  
Red Sea, and the French were always  
saying that as we held Aden they would  
take Perim and fortify it so as to command  
the entrance. Well, the story goes that a  
French man-of-war put into Aden one day,  
and the Governor of Aden asked the French  
captain to dine with him. After dinner  
they became confidential, and the Governor  
asked the Captain where he was going.  
The Captain answered mysteriously that  
he was going on some Government service to  
the entrance of the Red Sea. The Gov-  
ernor, who was a sharp man, guessed his  
errand, and being also a man of action,  
called his Aide-de-Camp, and whispered a few  
words to him. The Aide-de-Camp left the  
room and they changed the subject, and  
next morning the Frenchman sailed to take  
possession of Perim. But when he got  
near he perceived there were people on  
the island, and on looking through his  
telescope, he saw to his horror a party of  
sailors, directed by the Aide-de-Camp, who  
had just hoisted the British flag! All this  
rivalry is over for the present. But no  
one supposed after the Crimean War, and  
the defeat of Austria in Italy by the  
French, four years after, that the military  
power of France was so soon utterly to  
collapse, and her influence, then the  
greatest in Europe, to become, for time,  
if hardly any account whatever. There  
was then a fair ground for our opposition  
to the Canal scheme, but we need not  
grudge the French this triumph, of which  
they were not a little proud. And it is  
not the less a triumph because the idea is  
not quite a new one.

There is no doubt there was a Canal in  
the days of the Pharaohs, though it did not  
run from sea to sea, but was led from the  
Red Sea into the eastern branch of the  
Nile. Well, after long years of delay, it  
was decided to make the Canal, and a  
"company" was formed of private persons  
each subscribing so much, in the hope of  
profit, while a considerable share was  
undertaken by the Khedive, or Ruler of  
Egypt; and it was his share in the concern  
that we purchased the other day, and which  
you heard everybody talking about, and  
that happened in this way. The Khedive,  
who has had a European education, is very  
anxious to introduce European civiliza-  
tion into his country. But instead of  
trying to improve the condition of the  
lower classes, who are horribly ground  
down, he began by pulling down the  
picturesque old streets of Cairo, and build-  
ing boulevards, and introducing English  
equipages, and French cafés and Italian  
operas, which is like trying to make a  
pyramid stand with its point downwards.  
Now, if anybody ought to know how a  
pyramid should stand, it is a ruler of  
Egypt. But instead of this, he has wasted  
enormous sums of money, and got deeply  
into debt, and at last he was about to sell  
his share of the Canal to some money-  
lenders in Paris. But people who have  
thought over the matter have long felt that  
the Canal was of far too great importance  
to all the world to be allowed to remain  
the property of private individuals. Our  
Government, therefore, took the opportunity  
of stepping in, and buying this share of it,  
so as to give us a voice in its future  
management. But our object was not a  
selfish one, for we should gladly make  
arrangements for its becoming the property,  
for peaceful purposes, of the whole world.

And the step we have taken makes an  
arrangement of this kind much more easy  
to carry out. It seemed a simple step to  
take, but it was one which required consid-  
eration, and above all, a willingness to take  
responsibility, which is unhesitatingly a far less  
common quality than it used to be, and  
ought to be, among our public men. But  
it was also, in various ways, a wise step to  
take, for it showed all the world that we  
were determined, whatever happened, to  
keep the road to India free. This road  
now lies through Egypt, but in time of war  
I do not know that the Canal would be of  
much use unless we could seize both ends  
of it before the war began, for it would be  
easy to block it up by sinking a big ship or  
two in it. But, of course, in time of war,  
unless we could hold Egypt and also  
command the passage to Egypt both from  
England and from India, we should be cut  
off from India altogether, and the con-  
sequences of this would be too serious even  
to think about. But these are days of  
surprises. There probably never was an  
age when so much inventive and mechanical  
skill, and such wonderful command over  
the resources of nature—and it is a very  
debt thought how much of all this work  
and ingenuity and immense wealth are being  
devoted to the purpose of destroying our  
fellow-creatures, and what great results  
might follow if all these resources were  
to be devoted to improving and adorning  
the life of the human race.

ing it. But as long as things are so, there  
seems to be nothing for it but to stand on  
our own ground. We must not waste our  
resources in this way more than necessary,  
for money spent upon guns, and forts, and  
ironclads, is a course an expenditure that  
produces no return, and soldiers while-paid  
wages by the country, are yet kept back  
from adding to its resources by their labour  
—a double loss to the country. But we  
must be timely prepared against any  
attack, for nations become sometimes  
quarrelsome when they are weak and  
frightened, as well as when they are too  
strong. In short, we must wait patiently  
for the millennium, which does not seem  
much nearer than it was 10 000 years ago.  
But you may remember that each one of us  
may perhaps have the power of bringing it  
a little nearer—at all events it is quite  
worth our while to try.

You have heard much no doubt of the  
"Turkish atrocities" in Bulgaria. Here  
again, as in the Serbian war, the  
movement began by a rising of the  
Bulgarians against the Turks, many of  
whom were murdered, and a retaliation  
has been horrible. Now, the Bul-  
garians are a quiet people, and helpless  
from their position, and they would certainly  
not have risen unless excited by promises  
of help from without. The news of the  
massacre by the Turks in Bulgaria caused  
great horror and indignation in England.  
But the mass of the English people are  
curiously ignorant about foreign affairs,  
and all they could understand was that the  
Turks had done these things, and the Rus-  
sians wanted to punish them, but that the  
English Government would not let them, and  
they naturally began to abuse the  
Government. It was a pity that the Gov-  
ernment did not come forward frankly to  
enlighten and direct the people, for their  
indignation was an honest and generous  
feeling, but this was not done. Now,  
unfortunately, there are some politicians  
in this country whose only idea of patrio-  
tism is to support their party. Besides  
being wicked, this is a terribly mischievous  
policy, for it encouraged the Russians to  
persist in the war, and led the Russians to  
think that England would not oppose them,  
whatever they might do. And although  
the English people, who ought to have  
been better instructed, are now becoming  
awake to the designs of Russia, it may  
prove impossible to undo the mischief  
which has been done, for Russia has now  
advanced so far, that she may find it  
impossible to draw back, and to calm the  
excitement she has aroused. In that case  
we may have a general and very terrible war,  
and of which no one can foresee the end,  
for "the beginning of strife is as when one  
letheth out water."

VOLUNTEERS AND VOLUNTEERING.  
(Australasian.)

BY RICHARD GARRIBOLDI.

There is a saying in England, though it  
is a maritime nation *par excellence*, that  
he who goes to sea for pleasure would go  
to a certain hot place for amusement. This  
sentiment is certainly more applicable to  
warfare, for, as a concentrated essence of  
all that is uncomfortable, give me a cam-  
paign, especially in winter. The present  
generation of Englishmen, with few excep-  
tions, have no idea of it, for the experience  
of Comaeste and Magdala were as like the  
real thing as the picnic of a fashionable  
party is to the tramp of the soldier out  
for a day in marshy ground in winter.  
Comrades in arms who went through the  
latter part of the French campaigning in  
the war of '70, and I know there are some  
such in Australia at present, will remember  
the frightful weather at that time, that  
sent so many men home, either to die or to  
linger on with a ruined constitution. The  
thermometer was sometimes as low as 18 deg-  
rees under zero, with short thaws and sharp  
frosts alternating with storms of snow and  
sleet till it was impossible to give the  
columns the usual few minutes rest at the  
end of each hour. Even that slight cessation  
from activity seemed to stop the circulation,  
and rendered the men so helpless that the  
waggons and fourgons soon filled. We were  
marching for days with two and three feet  
of snow under foot, with the men each one  
hanging on to the belt of the one before  
him, or companies marching by fours, with  
the soldiers tightly locked together by their  
arms to keep themselves from falling from  
the slippery nature of the frozen earth. I  
have seen hostile columns halted within  
eight miles within range of each other,  
yet utterly incapable of any aggressive  
movement from the state of the earth and  
air. And here let me add my evidence  
against the employment of spirits on such  
occasions. Once as we were drawing to the  
close of our stage, lasting altogether about  
16 hours, it having rained "cats and dogs"  
the whole time, a small wine-glassful of  
cognac was served out to each man. Curious  
to collect evidence for future use, I inquired  
next morning from the officers assembled  
at the rapport-general what the effect of  
this had been; but without exception they  
all condemned the practice, as many of the  
men had either become utterly imbecile or  
altogether uncontrollable. I suppose the  
state of fatigue, damp, and fasting they  
were in rendered them more liable to the  
effects of the alcohol.

As the sea is sometimes smooth, so war  
has its days of enjoyment; for who can  
forget the scenes in the villages and towns  
in a friendly country, say after a successful  
battle, when all the pretty little line  
road-side, and all the gardens in the place  
are despoiled to decorate the rifles, guns, and  
horses. It is wonderful how soldiers fran-  
tically with the population sometimes, and  
the extraordinary expressions of good-will  
you sometimes receive. I remember in a  
quiet little village in France the villagers  
had raised a pyramid as high as their own  
houses on the road and placed their priest  
on the top waving a flag. How often also  
have we found it unnecessary to have billets  
prepared for the householders of the place  
where we carried off the men two or three at  
a time to their hospitable firesides, and the  
mother who would scarcely allow even the  
father to touch the precious baby, felt happy  
and proud if she saw it in the arms of a  
tall and prickly-toed trooper. It is a  
curious fact, but true, that there is nothing  
soldiers like so much as children; and I  
have seen troops marching through villages  
gradually pick up all the little ones and  
with the mothers by their side, go through  
the place amidst the small specimens till  
it seemed that their real vocation was in  
the nursery and not under arms. I have  
myself ridden through a village with two  
little mice, one on each pistol holster, with  
their little faces peering out from curious  
combination of expression compounded of  
fear, laughter, and wonder—only to be seen  
on the instant's perchance.

Mais retournons à nos moutons. Every  
one has heard of the Frenchman who, during  
the campaign of 1859, went to war in a gig  
containing a complete arsenal, also how a  
shell demolished the said gig and how the  
Frenchman disappeared from the page of  
history. In 1866 we had a gentleman in a  
phaeton drawn by two handsome mules.  
His mode of proceeding was to drive as near  
to the enemy's outposts as possible, and  
while his servant took care of the carriage,  
he would endeavor to find a high position  
(an easy thing in the Tyrol) and from there  
make targets of the sentinels. An English  
gentleman and his wife honoured us by  
their presence in the same campaign, and  
the wounded had to thank her for many  
comforts. One day Mrs. C. happened to  
be on a road overlooking the valley  
D'Ildo, in which a sharp engagement was  
going on. We thought ourselves—for I  
happened to be there—out of range, and  
Mrs. C. was enjoying the scene from her  
carriage, but suddenly the ominous "shoo"  
of a shell was heard approaching. The  
unwelcome messenger spent itself among the  
rocks over our heads, but Mrs. C. amused  
us intensely by innocently asking if "those  
things hurt."

Colonel Peard set the fashion of going to  
shoot one's fellow-creatures for sport. I be-  
lieve it is exciting enough when blacks are  
the quarry, but how much more must it be  
when you can legally shoot white men? A  
crack shot, and possessing a large dose of  
physical and moral courage, he used to pick  
his men off and notch the stock of his rifle  
by way of keeping account. Of this class of  
sportsman we always had a few in every  
campaign, but latterly they had become very  
common. One in 1868, a Savoyard known  
by the name of Roland Amos, evidently a  
*nom de guerre*, excited everybody's ad-  
miration by his personal beauty and daunt-  
less courage. Ever a good many years in  
front of the skirmishers, his success was only  
equalled by his extraordinary luck in escap-  
ing being killed. He made it a rule, if  
possible, to go and look at the men who had  
fallen under his fire. Some men must have  
done him some great injury in his earlier  
life, to judge by the quiet vindictiveness with  
which he set to work, which could only have  
been actuated, I should think, by a desire  
of revenge on the human race. Unlike his  
fellow-sportsman, if I may use the word, he  
never spoke about what he did; however, I  
heard afterwards that a notch on his own  
account had been carved on the musket-stock  
of some Turk in the Cretan insurrection.

In the Franco-Prussian war many were the  
sportsmen and wonderful the scores that  
were to be seen notched, but as these gentle-  
men did not generally follow the example of  
Amos, and go to see their men, I submit that  
their marking was open to many errors, for  
what more natural than that the unhappy  
Prussian who was being made a target of  
should, animated by a laudable desire to  
revile the Fatherland, on hearing the un-  
pleasantly near whizz of bullet bob down  
his head and keep up cover, and from his  
disappearance be put down as completely  
extinguished by the enthusiastic French-  
troop.

The first regiment of Guides (cavalry) has  
always been our crack corps, very much in  
the style of the old Mousquetaires of France,  
very exclusive and very expensive. In its  
ranks were to be found heads and actions of  
princely houses and lesser nobility by the  
score. Into it were also sent all foreign  
gentlemen who wished to see fighting, yet  
had no military rank to entitle them to a  
place on the general staff. No wonder, then,  
that with such component parts life in it was  
most brilliant, and though often obliged to  
sleep under the blue vault of heaven, yet it  
was their boast that *palais de foire* and  
champagne was never wanting. Their im-  
pediments always roused the ire of our chief,  
who, never partial to what the Italians call  
*rotabili*, whenever he came across the long  
line of four-in-hands, mail-phaetons, &c.,  
belonging to the corps, used always to decree  
their disappearance. But they were always  
sent to turn up again a few days after,  
often covered by champagne and decorated  
ladies, who came on flying visits to relations  
in camp. Whenever there was a halt for a  
few days in a town a large suite of apartments  
was at once secured, and this formed a kind  
of club-house, in which balls, &c., were  
the order of the day. Gambling, varied by  
frequent duels, was, I am sorry to say, a  
frequent occupation, a gambling game hav-  
ing been specially invented for the corps  
which could be played with the fingers alone,  
so that they might pass more pleasantly the  
very hours of the march. All this, as  
may well be imagined, did not procure for  
the regiment an odour of sanctity with the  
pious portion of the public, but what more  
gallant and brave than the way in which  
they retook the lost gun on the battle-field  
of Bezzecca, or recovered the nearly lost  
colours of the 9th Regiment on the same  
day. It was their way. When on another  
occasion a handful of them having charged  
up to the enemy's guns, found that these  
had been placed on the other side of a deep  
impassable ditch, they refused to turn  
back till not one was left in the saddle.  
Once in 1869, the second squadron was  
ordered out at night on escort duty to the  
chief, who was going on a reconnoitring  
expedition in the direction of Custosa. He,  
with his usual impetuosity, started in his  
carriage without waiting for the escort; so  
when we were ready, for I was attached to  
it at the time, we set out at a trot to over-  
take him. The night was pitch dark, and  
in the hurry no proper guide had been pro-  
vided, for the road was unknown to us.  
However, eager to overtake the chief, as  
the country was overrun by Italians, we  
pushed on in haste. The road we were  
following was a cross road going at right  
angles to one of the great departmental  
roads. We did not know this. Neither did  
we know that right opposite the junction  
there was a deep pond, some four or five  
feet below the level of the road. We only  
discovered it when the first files having gone  
in head first, nearly half of the squadron  
followed them. As may well be imagined,  
the ejaculations that filled the midnight air  
were anything but Parliamentary, and the  
chief was not the only one who smiled next  
morning at the sorry plight of his escort.

And now I must chronicle the feats of a  
newspaper correspondent, the fighting cor-  
respondent we used to call him. He might be  
seen taking his notes under fire or quietly  
sketching by the side of a battery that was  
being shelled. At one time accompanied  
a column that was sent to operate in the  
country near Langres, and a squadron that  
was attached to the column having been  
ordered to charge through a village occupied  
in force by the enemy, he joined it, and  
when the remnant arrived on the other side,  
the officers being all *non est*, he gathered the  
troopers round him and charged their book  
again! At Autun he and I had taken  
refuge behind a tree from the excellent  
practice of the Prussian riflemen. Whilst  
there he improved the time by interviewing

me, note-book in hand for some information  
that I was in a position to give him, totally  
oblivious that the advancing skirmishers  
were making it very hot for any portion of  
our clothing that offered itself to their view.  
At last I was obliged to ask him if he had  
time to hear my latest speech and confession.  
The look that lighted up his face convinced  
me that he would have had no objection to  
have added that small item to his already  
large stock of copy.

## A NICE LITTLE BOY.

A Brownsville young man, says the

"Grand Rapids Democrat," called on his  
intended the other evening, and while wait-  
ing for her to make her appearance he struck  
up a conversation with his prospective  
brother-in-law. After a while the boy  
asked, "Does galvanized niggers know  
much?" "I really can't say," answered  
the amused young man; and silence reigned  
for a few moments, when the boy again  
resumed, "Kin you play checkers with  
your nose?" "No; I have not acquired  
that accomplishment." "Well, you'd bet-  
ter learn; you hear me?" "Why?" "Cause  
Sis says that yer don't know as much as  
galvanized nigger, but yer dad's got lots of  
stamps, and she'll marry you anyhow; and  
she said when she got sholt the old man's  
sugar she was goin' to all of the Fourth of  
July perchesuns, an' ice-cream gum-ucks;  
and let you stay at home to play checkers  
with that holly hog nose of yours." And  
when "Sis" got her hair banged and came  
in, she found the parlour deserted by all  
save her brother, who was innocently tying  
the tails of two kittens together, and sing-  
ing.

## VISITORS' MISDEMEANOURS.

(Saturday Review.)

Fashionable houses are like miniature  
courts. The guests are divided into classes.  
First come the visitors proper,—the kings  
and queens of society, who are invited to  
have magnificence paraded before them,  
which, exulting their own, shall humble  
their pride. Then come the courtiers, who  
are merely good-looking and well-bred ladies  
and gentlemen in waiting. Then come the  
bards, which include those who are invited  
on account of their talents, musical or other,  
and the tellers of good stories. Then come  
the fools and clowns (the funny men of so-  
ciety), and finally the tame cats and pet  
dogs, specimens of which are to be found  
among the visitors at most large country  
houses. It is best to ascertain, on arriving  
at the house of a friend, to which of these  
classes the intention of your host has assigned  
you, and then contentedly to try to fulfil  
your duty in that state of life to which you  
are called, or else find an excuse for leav-  
ing at once. Unless you distinctly under-  
stand what category you fall, you are  
sure to come to grief; for the duties of one  
class may be the crimes of another, or vice  
versa. It is of the first necessity for visi-  
tors to ascertain the manner in which they  
are expected eventually to repay the hospi-  
tality received, or they will be looked upon  
as thieves, eating and drinking good things  
to which they are not entitled. Few indeed  
are the houses where repayment to the utter-  
most farthing, in one form or another, is not  
expected for the entertainment provided.  
This may seem a hard saying; but, although  
there may be exceptions, painful experience  
proves its truth. The extreme triviality of  
the most highly indelicate of visitors'  
offences is very striking. The merest whim  
or fancy will make a host set a black mark  
against the name of a guest as unfit for  
further invitations. The custom is well  
known in London of hiring fruit for dinner  
parties, all that is not eaten (usually nearly  
the whole of it) being returned to the green-  
grocer. Some little time ago, at a certain din-  
ner party, some gigantic pears were displayed,  
which were neither expected nor intended  
to be eaten. However, the next morning  
the lady of the house informed her husband  
of the lamentable fact that one of these  
pears, for which a most extravagant price  
would be charged, had been used. "Who  
cut that large pear?" inquired the master.  
"Mr. So-and-So," replied his wife. "Mind  
that he is never invited to dine here again!"  
was the hospitable rejoinder. And yet the  
cost of that wretched pear, high as it doubt-  
less must have been, could not have equalled  
half the expense of the man's dinner and  
wine, for which not a grudge was felt. At  
a moderate-sized dinner party offence is  
often given in the following manner.

Usually it is wished that each man should  
converse as much as possible, and do his best  
to make himself agreeable; but, should a  
lion have been invited, the talkers are ex-  
pected to convert themselves into listeners  
for the occasion. Were to them if their  
blabberings; usually so welcome, should  
have the effect of smothering the wise utter-  
ings of the great man. Lions have a ten-  
dency to snarl and become taciturn unless  
they can monopolize the conversation. At  
London dinner parties, where so many new  
faces are constantly met with, it is very  
possible to be ignorant of the presence of a  
lion, since the exterior of these animals is  
frequently commonplace in the extreme.  
But should the unhappy diner-out, having  
discovered on such an occasion that his  
rapid flow of small talk was extremely un-  
welcome, proceed the next night at another  
party, where no celebrity is present, to be-  
have as he ought to have done the evening  
before, he will find to his cost that he has  
jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire,  
and a bad mark will be set against his name  
at both houses. Still, on the whole, perhaps,  
at most London dinner parties, the saying  
of St. Francis de Sales proves true, "That  
there is nothing so like a wise man as a fool  
who holds his tongue;" especially, let us  
add, if he tastes of every dish, and drinks  
of every wine.

It is possible to give mortal offence to  
country hosts before one can even accept  
their invitations. Should previous engage-  
ments or pressing business have once or twice  
prevented a visit, they are very apt to take  
it into their heads that frivolous, if not  
mendacious, excuses have been resorted to.  
They will say, "Oh, it is all very well, he  
can find plenty of time to stay at places he  
likes, but he will not come to us. Business,  
pre-engagements, indeed! We will let him  
find out that we can do without him. The  
consent of the creature!" &c. On the other  
hand, some people who wish to keep in your  
good graces, but do not want to be troubled  
with your bodily presence, will send an  
invitation at a time when they believe that  
you will be unable to accept it, thus hoping  
to gain at a cheap rate the credit of having  
asked you. On the receipt of the precious  
document, much as you dislike doing so,  
you feel obliged to accept the invitation, since  
you can find no decent excuse for re-  
fusing. Your reply acts like the explosion  
of a shell at the breakfast-table of your  
hospitable acquaintance. He wonders what  
can earth he shall do with the fool when he

comes, declaring that, had he dreamed of his  
acceptance, he would never have invited him.  
Mutual recriminations are bandied  
between your future host and hostess on the  
question as to which of them was guilty of  
originating the idea of asking you. When  
you arrive at this genial hour, you will  
have to be very much guarded if you succeed  
in dispelling from your unwilling enter-  
tainer's mind the firmly-rooted belief that  
you have done him a grievous personal in-  
jury. Even when the preliminaries have  
passed off peaceably, and all the fates seem  
propitious, only the primary dangers are  
over. Perils await you at every step. On  
your first arrival, thinking to please your  
host, you produce a supply of the day's  
papers, which would not otherwise reach the  
house until the following morning. Unwittingly  
you have committed a very serious misde-  
meanour. Few things irritate him more  
than to have his morning's newspaper  
"spoilt," as he terms it. He likes to read it  
before other people come down in a morn-  
ing, and retail the news to an admiring  
audience at breakfast; but to-night, every  
one who is conversing to waltz a paper  
before dinner will foretell him by more  
than a dozen hours. In the half-light which  
usually prevails before dressing-time, you  
modestly sit down upon the nearest small  
chair, leaving the armchairs for others.  
You have made a sad mistake, having  
perched yourself upon an invalid specimen of  
the highest workmanship and slenderest  
proportions, and keep your host in an agony  
for half-an-hour. After dinner, should you  
confine yourself to sherry or port, to the  
neglect of the '88 Latite, you will probably  
give grave offence. But we have known a  
young man who stuck to sherry get into the  
black books in another way. The bottle on  
which this young gentleman made such an  
impression happened to become extraordinary  
age and value, and was intended as a *bonne  
bouche* which all should taste after finishing  
their claret, but all along the table. When the  
proper time arrived, however, the bottle, to  
the host's dismay, would not "go round";  
consequence of the execution done on it by  
the youth aforesaid, who would not have  
known it from Marseilles. In the drawing-  
room, beware of becoming engrossed in con-  
versation with an intelligent curate, tutor,  
or poor man's wife; you are intended to  
make yourself agreeable to a frouzy old  
dowager, a brainless heiress, or a county  
notability. Avoid solitary strolls in the  
morning. Should you see the lions before  
your host has shown them to you, and spun  
out hours where minutes would have sufficed,  
you will commit an offence highly punishable.

"Didn't she return your love?" "Yes,  
she did; she said she didn't want it.  
That's what's killin' me."

"A FADIENT MAN," says a witty French-  
man, "is like a pin; his head prevents  
him going too far."

There is nothing more truly insinuating  
and deferential than the waggle of a little  
dog's tail in the presence of a big dog with  
a bone.

A DISH-WASHING-MACHINE is the latest  
invention, says an American paper. They  
will continue to invent washers, wringers,  
ironers, sewers and one thing and another,  
till women will not be worth 15 cents a  
dozen.

JOSE BILLINGS says it has been observed  
that law is like a stove; you may see through  
it but you must be considerably reduced  
before you can get through it. But nobody  
ever got through a sieve without liquidating  
himself.

A PRESTON man has been missing for  
three days, and as he was recently married,  
grave doubts exist as to whether he is sitting  
round in a hay-stack somewhere meditating  
on the price of spring bonnets, or has merely  
drowned himself.

The *Pekin Gazette* is one thousand years  
old. The editor is never bored with a visit  
from the man who has "taken your paper  
since it started."

"Pa, I came near selling my boots yester-  
day." "You did, Sir? Well, it's lucky  
you didn't sell 'em. How did you come  
near doing it?" "I had 'em half-soled."

It is reported that a patent has been  
obtained at New York by Mark Twain for a  
newly-invented machine to make haste.

On the road from Soochow to Hangchow,  
not far from the latter place, is a bridge  
which the officials, devoted as they are to  
the public weal, have somehow or other  
committed to repair. It is in such a state  
that the boatmen hold their breath as they  
pass under it and charge their passengers  
to imitate their silence; they have a super-  
stitious fear, which is not utterly irrational,  
that uttering a word will cause the bridge  
to fall on them. All this reminds one very  
forcibly of the superstitious fear which the  
Mohawk Indians used to feel when rowing  
their bark canoe over the placid waters of  
Saratoga Lake. "They believed that its



## POSTAL-RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)  
In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	2	4

## RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.

To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are,.....

\*See Tables below.

India.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are *paid to Galle only*, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

Letters.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon, and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 30.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

Registration, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt, 12; Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt, (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, &c. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
via	1 oz.	2 oz.	Every 4 oz.
Brindisi (Br.)	24	4	8
Marseilles (Fr.)	24	4	8
Southampton (Br.)	24	4	8
By Priv. Steamer	12	2	4
via Brindisi	24	4	8

## Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of

Europe.

Austria, Germany, Hungary,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18

(Fr.) " Trieste, 22

(Fr.) " Marlies, 36

Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Is., Holigoland, Holland, Iceland, Roumania, Serbia, Switzerland,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18

(Fr.) " Trieste, 22

(Fr.) " Marlies, 36

Norway, Sweden, Russia,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18

(Fr.) " Trieste, 22

(Fr.) " Marlies, 36

France and Algeria, 24

Italy, (Br.) 12

(Fr.) 24

Spain,.....

Via Gibraltar, 24

Brindisi, 36

Marseilles, 36

Southampton, 36

Portugal & Azores,.....

Via Gibraltar, 24

Brindisi, 36

Marseilles, 36

Southampton, 36

Gibraltar, (Br.) 24

(Fr.) 36

Turkey,.....

British Office, 24

Austrian Office, 22

French Office, 24

Greece, (Br.) 24

Malta, (Br.) 24

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermuda,.....

Letters, 32

Registration, 16

Newspapers, 6

Books and Patterns, 18

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia,.....

Letters, 32

Registration, 16

Newspapers, 6

Books and Patterns, 18

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Montevideo, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela,.....

Letters, 50

Newspapers, 6

Books and Patterns, 18

Registration, None

except to Curacao, Honduras, and British West Indies, 16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru,.....

Letters, 62

Newspapers, 6

Books and Patterns, 18

Registration, None

Brazil,.....

Letters, 48

Registration, 16

Newspapers, 6

Books and Patterns, 18

Honolulu, and Hawaii,.....

Letters, 94

Registration, None

Newspapers, 8

Books and Patterns, 18

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted, either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Ornaments, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any

letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to, or from one of the Government offices.

When coming to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value.

This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of seeds, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or jingalans, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination.

Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, eggs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curries combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch metal, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz, the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not, for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to and from the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.

Hongkong U.S.

Stamps cents.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,.....

8

3

Apinala, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies,.....

8

5

Hawaii, Newfoundland, Guadalupe, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela,.....

8

10

Belize, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island,.....

8

13

Brazil,.....

8

15

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,.....

8

25

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.), 2

Books, &c., per 4 oz., 6

10

Any articles enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet, even if it is registered; nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail; from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission; for the safe delivery of registered packets, though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches, or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of valuable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Clubs, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, soap indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by sea-car. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

FAIRPLAY.—Some difficulties experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign remitters.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster of Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.
6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Arratoon Apear	4 h	Peters	Brit. str.	965	Jan. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Manila	Ab'deen Dock
Bonaty	4 h	Potter	Brit. str.	1750	Jan. 31	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Bombay	5 h	Smith	Brit. str.	848	Jan. 31	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
City of Peking	5 h	Tanner	Amer. str.	6078	Jan. 31	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Conquest	5 h	Anderson	Brit. str.	317	Jan. 31	Kwang-ye-nen	Hobow	6th, daylight
Douglas	5 h	Burble	Brit. str.	384	Feb. 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	6th, daylight
Galley of Lorne	5 h	McDonald	Brit. str.	1393	Feb. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	6th, daylight
Gunga	5 h	Garceau	Foh. str.	797	Jan. 24	Ah Yon	Saigon	6th, daylight
Leonor	4 h	Young	Brit. str.	408	Jan. 31	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Swatow, &c.	
Madagascar	4 h	Timam	Ger. str.	884	Feb. 2	Siemssen & Co.	London, &c.	
Manchus	4 h	Sale	Brit. str.	1559	Feb. 2	Butterfield & Swire		
Norden	4 h	Jensen	Dan. str.	773	Feb. 3	Wm. Postan & Co.		
Siada	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Yangtze	4 h	Schultze	Brit. str.	873	Feb. 2	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Yotung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 6	Kwok Acheong		Repairing
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Bertha	3 h	Ringle	Ger. bqe.	442	Jan. 26	Wieler & Co.		
Alden Basso	4 h	Noyes	Amer. bqe.	842	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.		
Balgovule	4 h	Brown	Brit. bqe.	324	Feb. 2	Order		
Bonito	4 h	Wesenberg	Ger. bqe.	524	Jan. 28	Siemssen & Co.	London	
Bridgetown	2 h	Crisp	Brit. bqe.	388	Dec. 21	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Bua Cso	2 h	Lange	Siam. bqe.	338	Jan. 26	Chinese		
Cop Horn	4 h	Matsen	Ger. bqe.	401	Jan. 28	Wm. Postan & Co.		
Carpo	8 h	Murphy	Brit. bqe.	1038	Feb. 2	Order	New York	
Ceylon	8 h	Kelly	Amer. bqe.	681	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.		
Chang Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 8	Chinese	Tientsin	
Christina	4 h	Stehr	Ger. sch.	280	Jan. 30	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Coeran	5 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	.....	.....	Insurance Company		
Corinne	3 h	.....	Brit. bqe.	398	Oct. 26	Wieler & Co.		
Outwater	3 h	Creelman	Amer. sch.	887	Dec. 9	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Edward James	4 h	O'Brien	Amer. sch.	820	Jan. 9	Rozario & Co.		
England's Glory	4 h	.....	Brit. bqe.	751	Dec. 25	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Forward	4 h	Vanderford	Brit. bqe.	750	Feb. 2	Rozario & Co.		
Gudefroy	4 h	Thielemann	Ger. bqe.	613	Jan. 30	Siemssen & Co.	London	
Hansa	4 h	Denkert	Ger. bqe.	499	Dec. 28	Meyer & Co.		
Lokker	7 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 18	Insurance Co.		
Lucky	2 h	Michaelson	Siam. bqe.	424	Jan. 8	Chinese		
McNair	3 h	Taylor	Amer. sch.	1800	Jan. 31	Messageries Maritimes		
Morning Star	2 h	Edelsten	Siam. bqe.	570	Jan. 4	Chinese		
Nehemiah Gibson	3 h	Bradford	Amer. bqe.	741	Jan. 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Nuevo Constante	2 h	Orlando	Span. sch.	202	Jan. 5	Remedios & Co.	Cebu	
Peoroso	4 h	Miller	Brit. bqe.	780	Jan. 28	Gilman & Co.	Obispo	McD's Slip
Prato	4 h	Laidman	Brit. bqe.	884	Dec. 21	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Rapid	2 h	Hunte	Siam. bqe.	428	Jan. 9	Chinese	Singapore	
Red Riding Hood	3 h	Robertson	Brit. bqe.	720	Jan. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Spirit of the Age	4 h	Johnson	Brit. bqe.	847	Jan. 10	Rozario & Co.		
Star of China	3 h	Blaker	Brit. sch.	794	Jan. 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	San Francisco	
Sumatra	3 h	Clough	Amer. sch.	1071	Oct. 31	Russell & Co.		
Telegraph	3 h	Berendson	Siam. bqe.	827	Jan. 2	Siemssen & Co.		
Tyburnia	3 h	Goldner	Brit. sch.	948	Jan. 31	Meyer & Co.		
Unadma	4 h	Cain	Brit. bqe.	748	Dec. 31	Russell & Co.	New York v. W'poo	
Woden	3 h	Meyer	Ger. bqe.	439	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	Kielung	
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Alphington	.....	Cunningham	Brit. bqe.	838	Feb. 8	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	
Bonita	.....	Stehr	Ger. sch.	841	Jan. 23	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Tientsin	
<b>CANTON</b>								
Ningpo	.....	Cass	Brit. str.	751	Feb. 2	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam sloop	890	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Dec. 16	John Bruce
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 11	B. E. Cochrane
Meeanee	6 h	British	military hospital	2691	.....	.....	Dec. 19	H. Salmond
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Dec. 25	Lieut. James B. Haye
Sheldrake	7 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Jan. 24	Lieut.-com. E. A. Bolitho
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	.....	.....	Jan. 15	H. C. St. John
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	595	.....	.....	Jan. 31	M. St. Hillaire
Talaman	5 o	French	corvette	1200	10	400	Feb. 2	Bennard
Tobing Taling	6 o	Chinese	gunboat	180	6	60	Jan. 8	F. Amara
Tajo	6 o	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	.....	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 o	British	Commodore's flag-ship	2087	2	.....	Jan. 16	H. C. D. Ryder
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	.....	.....

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Pame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Pei Wan	.....	.....	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	497	Benning, A.	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Linh	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	.....	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
St. J. Joseph	101	Hawkins	Kwok Acheong
Sparks	140	Lafavour	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
White Cloud	280	Boylard	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Yotai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	.....	.....	Wan Lam Wan
Ching-sing	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	230	6	.....	.....
Peng-chau-hai	600	8	400	O. H. Palmer
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tys
Shen-shi	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Sui-tung	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tehing-tsing	150	6	60	Bennard
Tien-po	150	6	.....	O. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	8	150	Lam Man We

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Jan. 30, 1877.	
Anna Cecil	for Chofes
Diomed	for London
Bernel	British gunboat
Lulu	for Shanghai

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Jan. 28, 1877.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Apple	British
Galathea	French
Chibbi	Chinese
Europe	American
Wife Queen	American
Pungahua	Chinese
Wuyama	American
Sydney	American
Gordon Castle	for London
Hankwang	Chinese
H. O. Orsted	Danish
Boon Mera	American
Happ	American

## \*Ship's

Menelais	British
Millat	American
Nisippo	British
Paotung	British
Pelto	American
Ping-on	British
Shanae	American
Shantung	American
Shingking	American
Sin Nanling	British
Seochuen	American
Seochuen	American
Tahyew	Chinese
Taku	British
Tokio Maru	Japanese
Tung Ting	Chinese
Yung Ching	Chinese
Yungling	Chinese

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Ching Tab	Chinese barque
Constance	British barque
F. Nightingale	British barque
Prohibition	German barque
Golden State	for New York
Harkway	for New York
Hatmine	German barque
Hongkong	German schooner
Johanna Willen	Dutch barque
Lunat	British barque
Minatitia	British brig
Minna	German barque
Norman Court	British ship
Raymond	for London
Rebecca	American barque
Rio Logo	British schooner

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\*Ship left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 27, 1877.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest. Lowest.

Cash. Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Ama. Sugar cured, lb. 300 250

" Foodchow, lb. 160 140

Beef, skirt and prime cut, cy. 180 150

Beef Corned, lb. 150 140

" Roast, lb. 150 140

" Soup, lb. 90 80

" Steak, lb. 150 140

Killocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" " corned, lb. 320 300

" Head, lb. 600 500

" Heart, lb. 150 140

" Feet, lb. 50 40

" Kidneys, lb. 60 50

" Tail, lb. 100 90

" Liver, lb. 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 800 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 280

" Chinese, lb. 180 170

" English, lb. 360 340

Mutton Chop, lb. 170 140

" Leg, lb. 170 140

" Shoulder, lb. 140 120

" Liver, lb. 120 110

Pigs' Chittlings, lb. 60 50

" Feet, lb. 100 90

" Ears, lb. 110 100

" Head, lb. 90 80

" Heart, lb. 60 50

" Kidneys, lb. 80 70

" Liver, lb. 100 80

Pork Chop, lb. 180 140

" Corned, lb. 180 120

" Leg, lb. 180 140

" Fat or Lard, lb. 110 100

Sheep's Head and Feet, set 840 820

" Heart, lb. 60 40

" Kidneys, lb. 80 70

Sucking Pig, lb. 1750 1000

Veal, lb. 140 120

## Poultry.

Capons, lb. 180 160

Ducks, lb. 110 100

Deer, Shanghai, each \$2.00 \$1.75

Eggs, Hen, doz. 100 -

" Duck, lb. 100 -

" Salt, lb. 120 -

Fowls, lb. 180 160

Geese, lb. 120 110

Partridges, lb. 250 230

Pheasants